

2003 AFCEE Technology Transfer Workshop

San Antonio, Texas

Promoting Readiness through Environmental Stewardship

Abiotic reactions may be the most important mechanism in natural attenuation of chlorinated solvents

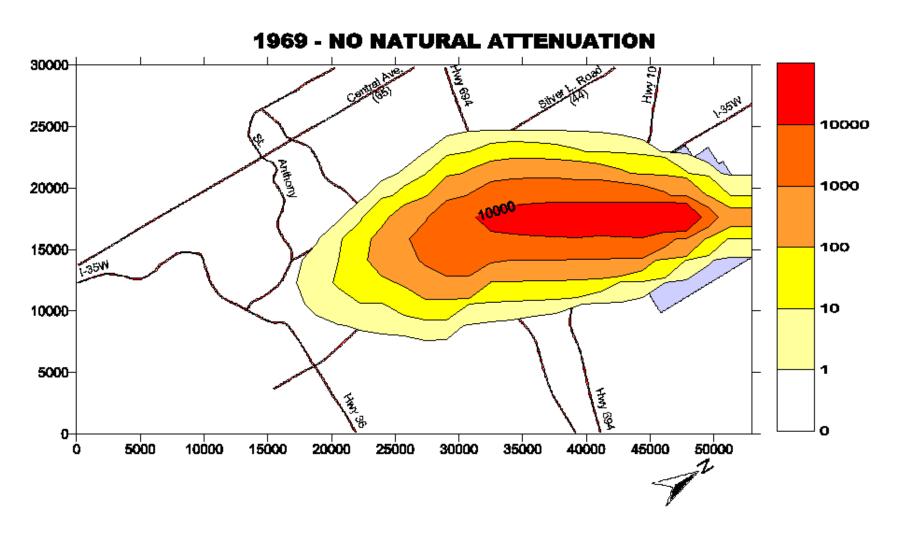
John T. Wilson

U.S. EPA/Office of Research and Development/National Risk Management Laboratory/Ground Water and Ecosystems Restoration Division/ Subsurface Remediation Branch

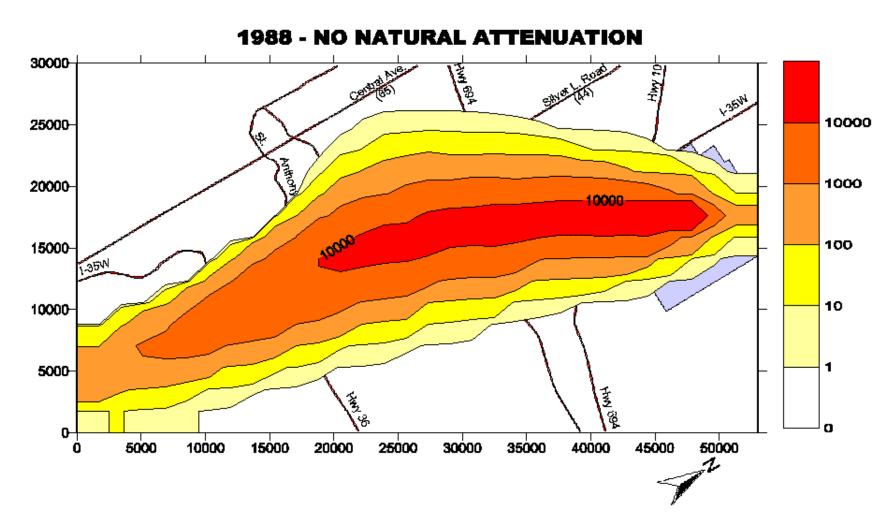
> Mark Ferrey Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

> > 25 Feb, 2003



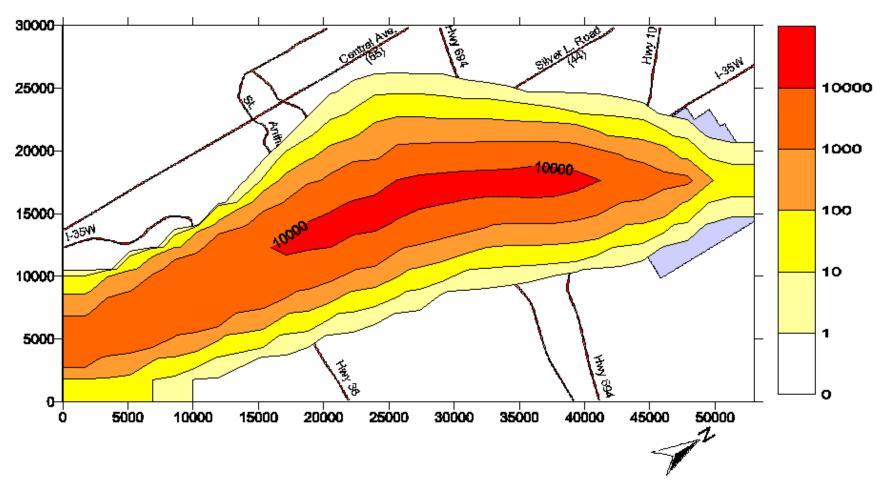








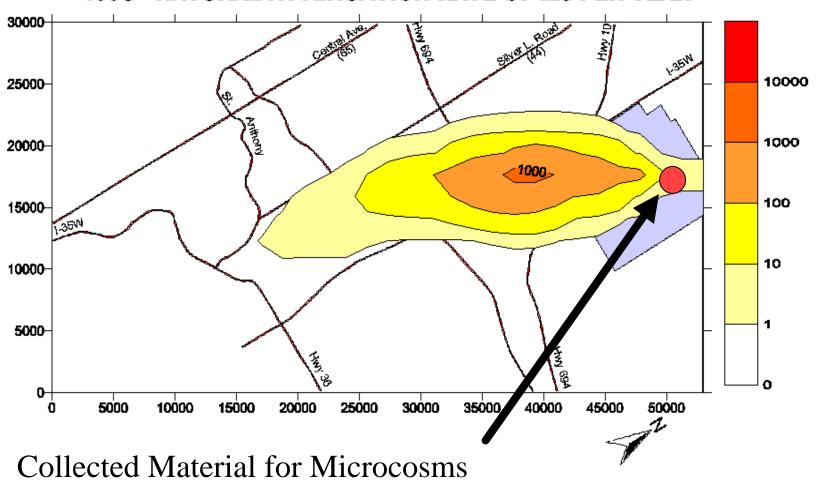




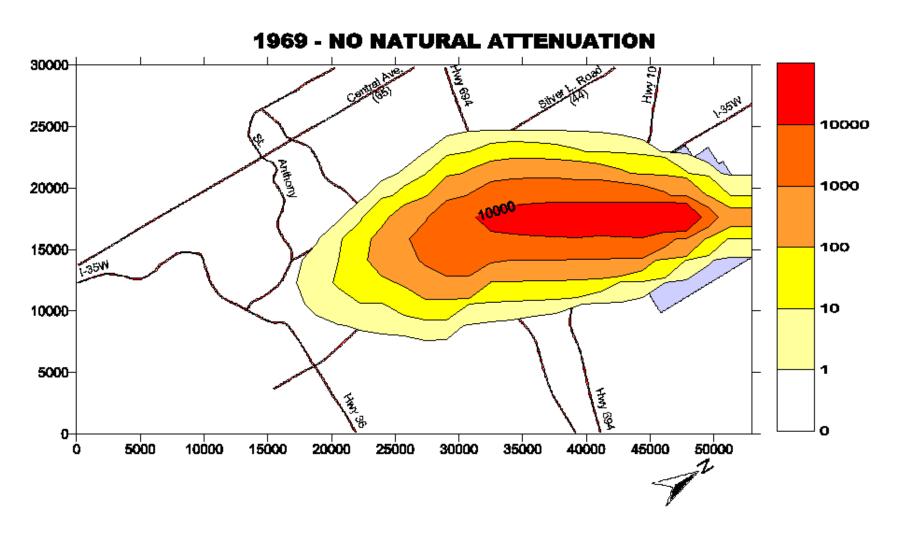


Actual Disposition of Contamination 1998

1998 - NATURAL ATTENUATION RATE OF .28 PER YEAR

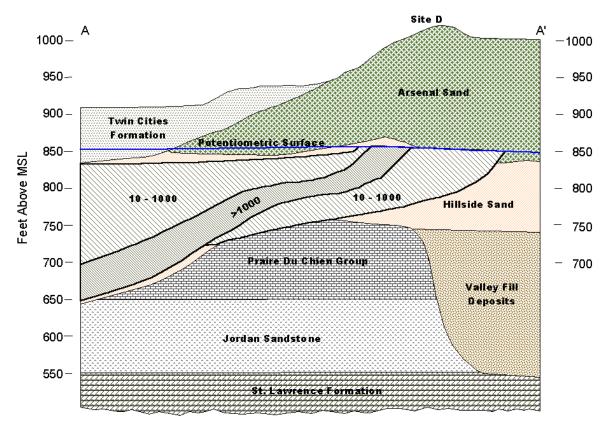








Geology of Plume



Cross Section A-A' near Site D



Adding Sediment to Bottle





Adding Sediment to Bottle





Adding Contaminants



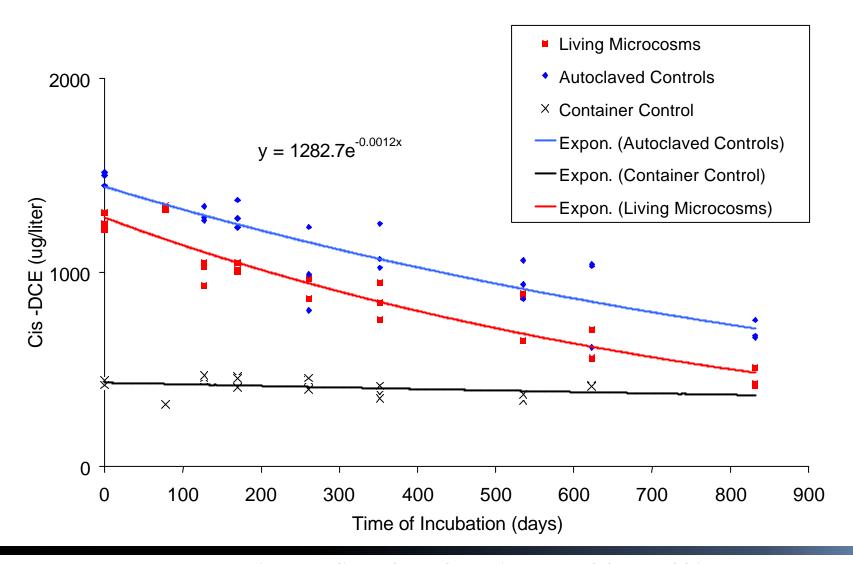


Sealed with a Teflon Septum



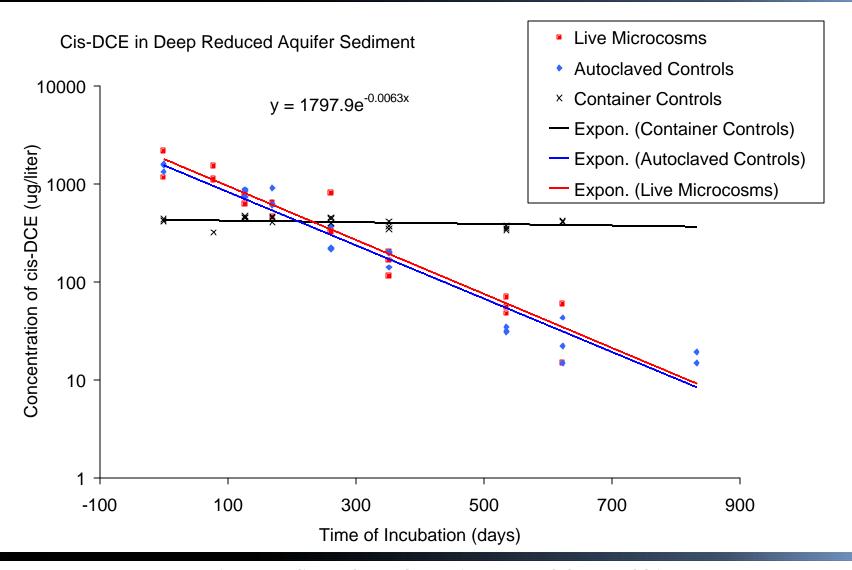


Cis-DCE Removal in oxidized sediment, deepest samples



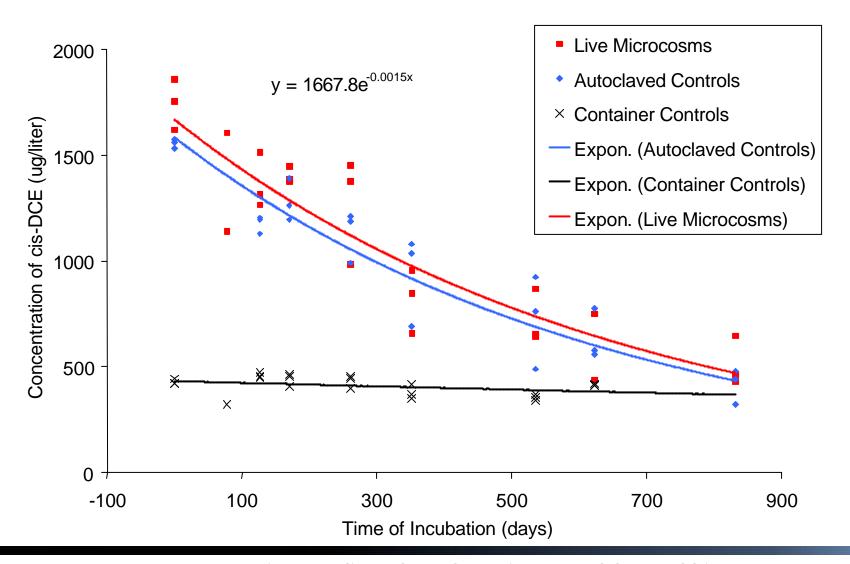


Cis-DCE removal in reduced sediment, intermediate depth





Cis-DCE removal in reduced sediment, near water table





Abiotic Degradation?

- Cis-DCE, 1,1-DCE, and Vinyl Chloride disappeared in sediment microcosms.
- No accumulation of biotransformation products.
- The rate of disappearance was not affected by autoclaving the sediment (sterilizes the sediment).



Cis DCE rates of removal (per year)

Location	Living	Autoclaved Control
Shallow, reduced	0.55	0.57
Intermediate, Reduced	2.30	2.28
Deep, Oxidized	0.43	0.31
Fit to Model	0.17 to 0.28	



1,1-DCE rates of removal (per year)

Location	Living	Autoclaved Control
Shallow, reduced	1.6	1.4
Intermediate, Reduced		8
Deep, Oxidized		



Vinyl Chloride rates of removal (per year)

Location	Living	Autoclaved Control
Shallow, reduced		
Intermediate, Reduced		
Deep, Oxidized	0.36	0.30